

## GOLD MEDALS OF SOVIET JUDOKAS

At the European Judo championship in Brussels, Vitaly Pesnyak of the USSR won the under-66 kg division.

In the under-78 kg division Yuri Merkulov won the bronze medal. And the finals of the under-71 kg division Tamer Nangalauri from Tbilisi beat Serge Doyat of France, the first such win for the metallist of two world championships.

## CHAMPION AHEAD

After eight rounds of the big international chess tournament in London the leader is Karpov. In his latest game he beat Korchnoi of Switzerland to total 6.5 points.

Polyakov of the USSR and Chandler of Great Britain had six points each.

## RECORD OF AUTO MODEL MAKER

Anatoly Medvedev from Leningrad is the holder of a new national record in auto model racing. His miniature car, with an engine of only 1.5 cu cm, reached a speed of 233.80 km over a 500 m stretch.

The car demonstrated its abilities in a contest of the country's strongest auto model makers at a cordedrome in the Crimean Region. The previous record was 222.496, reached by Vladimir Kriger of Yaroslavl on his model.

## TOURNAMENT OF THE YOUNG

Young Soviet footballers took second place at the European championship (under 16). In the final game, held in the West German town of Ulm, they lost to their West German counterparts 2-1.

The tournament, organized by UICPA, was held for the second time.



The USSR rowing championship has begun unusually early. In the photo is a scene from the 2,000 m heat.

Photo by Sergei Prosvuk

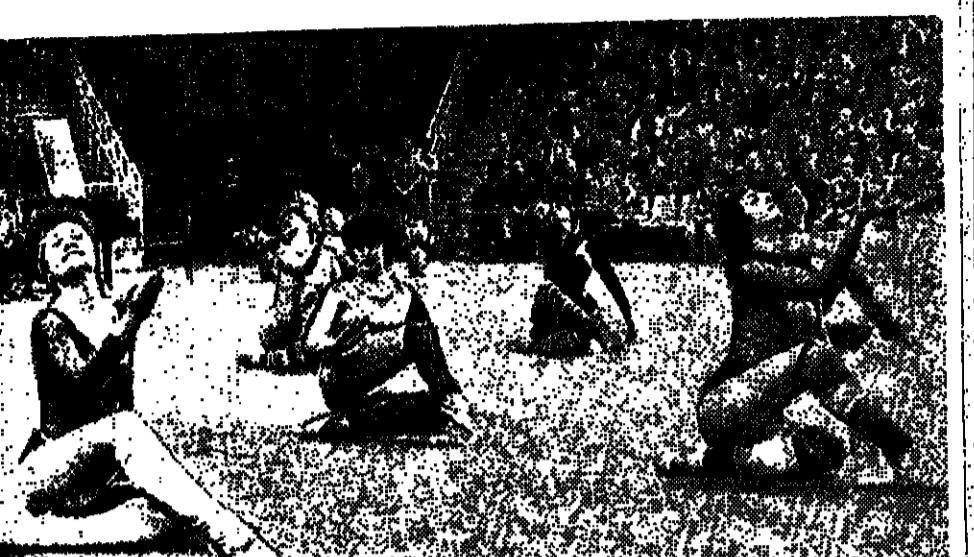


## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

## Aerobics: Why it's popular



Exhibition performances of an aerobic gymnastics group at the Gubkin Institute of Oil and Gas Industry in Moscow. Photo by Igor Lileyev

Like mushrooms after a summer rain, groups of aerobic gymnastics enthusiasts, mainly female, have started to appear lately. What is the reason for such an "explosion"? Primarily it's the need to move. The fast-moving 20th century with its fantastic achievements in science and technology has virtually "chained" many down, devoting them of movement, absolutely essential for health.

Furthermore, some girls want to practise gymnastics. But they aren't accepted into gymnastics groups because of age or physical factors. Not every one is able to do a double somersault, piroettes and other complex elements after all. Earlier there was an "outlet" — calisthenic gymnastics. But this has become so complex (just remember the ball exercises — not everyone can do them) as to prohibit access for everyone.

Well aerobic gymnastics is different. First, they practise in groups and not alone. Second, fast "mischievous" music accompanies every movement, third, you practise it at your leisure without any competition. Fourth, it is most good for those who know how to knit and think up different costumes. Fifth, the age for participants is between seven and 70. The only drawback may be the health condition of those willing to train. You need a doctor's advice since not everyone can perform for 20 to 40 minutes without stopping.

The sessions are normally held two to three times a week. Most of the groups are female, but there are mixed ones, too (with children and men). Is there any benefit from all this? Yes, there is: weight goes down, the figure and the general indicators of health improve (for instance, blood pressure, pulse), as well as the favourable emotional impact from music, the colours of costumes, communications.

## New Peace Race

The 37th Peace Race starts May 8 in Berlin, prior to Day of Victory, over 1,600 km of Germany, with the 7 km trial or prologue as it is known. Bringing ideas of peace and friendship among nations, this race will tear across 1,600 km of the Berlin-Poznan-Warsaw in 11 stages. Two countries, including the USSR, have prepared to "carry" a dove of peace—the symbol of this competition—along its roads of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

This competition is one of the most prestigious in the international calendar of amateur sports. Its participants have not once mounted the Olympic podium. The USSR team, which has won the Peace Race twice, will feature Sergei Subbotnikov, who will compete in the race for the fourth time. In 1971 he won the Peace Race and, for a year became an Olympic champion. The one-time saluting Olympic champion Oleg Igorevich and Pyotr Uryupin, first timers of the team are Sergey Voronin, Viktor Demidov, Sergei Isulamov. New ones are making their debut, formerly well-known USSR Olympic champion Valery Chaykin and Nikolai Gordienko.

The changes in the race are quite understandable—in the past two years it has won victory both in the team and in individual events.

According to specialists, main competition will be between the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Cyclists from Italy, France, England and Cuba are also participating.

This is the first visit to this country of a Spanish head of state in the history of relations between the two countries. However, the links between them, particularly the cultural links, have deep roots. Millions of Soviet people admire the art of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, Velazquez and Goya. The works of Gogol and Dostoevsky, Chekhov and Tolstoy are of intrinsic value to Spanish literature, noted the esteemed Spanish guest.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977. Since then the years have proved very fruitful for Soviet-Spanish relations. Konstantin Chernenko said that the Soviet Union is ready to further develop good and mutually beneficial relations with Spain in various spheres, and to cooperate with her in the international arena for the benefit of peace and security.

The current international situation is causing alarm in both countries. King Juan Carlos I described it as "a prewar atmosphere without a future".

We are convinced, said Konstantin Chernenko, that it is only under conditions of lasting peace that the increasingly complex problems facing mankind on the threshold of the third millennium can be solved. Only peaceful cooperation on Earth, in space and in the exploration

(Continued on page 2)

new trends.

During the ten days the festival lasts, 23 concerts will be given, as compared with eleven concerts in 1981. Music by composers from more than forty countries will be heard at the festival. Apart from music from the traditional "musical nations", festival audiences will also be able to acquaint themselves with the music of Australia, Cyprus, Colombia, the Philippines, Ecuador, Tunisia, Morocco and of other countries.

The main aim of the festival, says composer Tikhon Khrennikov, Chairman of the Festival Organizing Committee, is to support the creative search of pro-

gressive musicians the world over, to present a large-scale panorama of modern music in all its diversity, and to show both the continuity of traditions and

the originality of the new.

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## 'CALL TO ARMS'

Washington, President Reagan went on national TV recently to discuss US policy in Central America. He actually declared military interference and aggression in Central America to put down the revolutionary and national liberation movement there as a legitimate right and the moral duty of the USA.

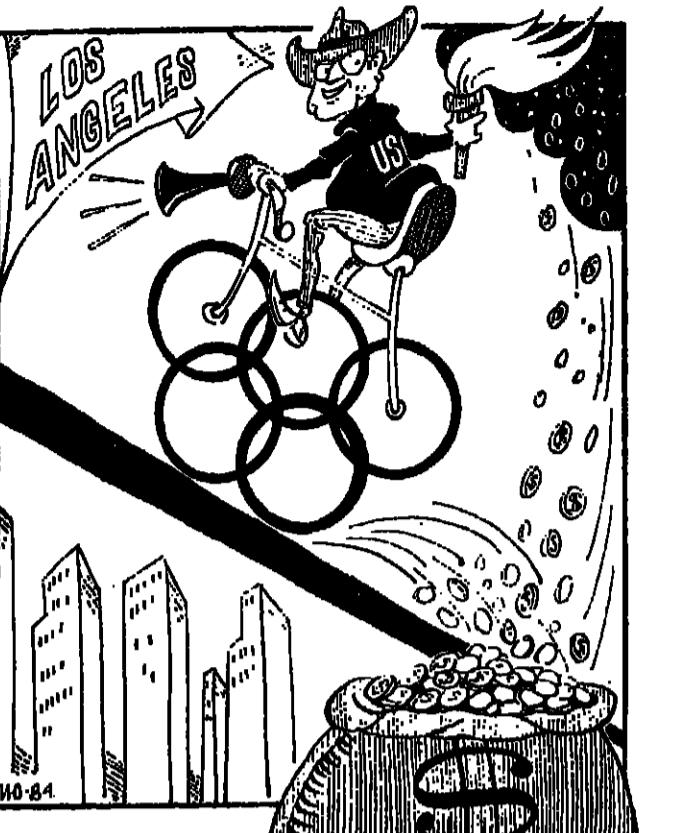
Demonstrating the primitive political parochialism of the present US administration's approach and following the cut-and-dried dogmas of anti-communism, Reagan described the complex processes now underway in Central America exclusively as the result of "Moscow's intrigues" and "foreign in-

## INTERNATIONAL COURT CONDEMNED WASHINGTON

The Hague. The United States must put an immediate stop to its mining of Nicaraguan ports. Such is the judgement of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, with all fifteen members of the court voting for it. With fourteen votes in favour, a decision was passed condemning any encroachments on the political independence of Nicaragua via military, paramilitary actions or via threat of force.

Thus the International Court of Justice has pronounced the American administration guilty of the illegal actions which provoked the Sandinist government to lodge a complaint with this supreme judicial body.

It should be recalled that when the Security Council examined the mining of the Nicaraguan ports issue, the United States had to exercise its right of veto to prevent the adoption of a resolution condemning its actions, although votes in favour of the resolution were cast by thirteen delegates with one abstention. Foreseeing that it would be still more difficult to find support among the fifteen judges, elected from among leading international lawyers, and that it would be impossible to protect itself by exercising the right of veto, Washington hastily declared that for two years it would



Some may like medals.. But I believe in profit!  
Drawing by Yury Ilyinov

## Vietnamese Prime Minister PROTESTS AT CHINESE ACTION

New York. The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border is becoming increasingly grave. The Chinese are violating the border more and more often, carrying out incursions into Vietnam, said Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in an interview to the "NewswEEK" magazine.

He stressed that the present aggression in Sino-Vietnamese relations is not accidental. Peking is out to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between

the ASEAN nations and the Indochinese countries. The authorities in Peking are trying to support the Pol Pot gang which over the past few months have suffered a number of defeats at the hands of the armed forces of People's Kampuchea. Nor is it mere coincidence that the Chinese stopped up their operations on the border at the time of President Reagan's visit to Peking.

Vietnam is carrying out a consistently peaceful policy, the head of the Vietnamese state noted. It has always expressed

its readiness to solve controversial issues by negotiation. We have repeatedly put forward this proposal to the Chinese side.

However, Peking has invariably rejected our initiatives on normalization of relations. So far as we are concerned, the same applies to the United States. The process of normalization is imposed by the hostile policies of the American Government which, acting in collusion with Chinese expansionism, is seeking to weaken Vietnam and to undermine stability and security in South-East Asia.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KATIN

## U.S. missiles in Europe: radius of threat



The nuclear first-strike missiles now deployed in West European countries are not only targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies. These missiles also present a lethal threat to the countries of the Middle East and Africa.

In Sicily, as is well known, 16 cruise missiles have already been deployed and put into combat readiness and there will eventually be a total of 152 cruise missiles on the island. Just to mind you, these rockets have a range of 2,600 kilometres. This means that from now on Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Chad and Niger lie in the nuclear sights of the American cruise arrows.

It may be objected: why should the USA want to use nuclear weapons against those countries in general? This is a fairly logical question. But, alas, there is no logic in the unpredictable policy of the USA. There was absolutely no need in fact to drop dead on the USA

already vanquished Japan in 1945, but the Americans did just this.

Let us take the following fact since the war, the upper echelons of the US leadership have discussed the use of nuclear weapons for attaining goals in crisis situations (e.g. in Iran) on a total of 19 occasions. And on five occasions out of the nineteen, the use of nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union was discussed. Who can guarantee that on the 20th time round the advocates of a nuclear strike will not gain the upper hand! The answer is — no one. It was very much to the point that a major political figure in Italy recently stated that the deployment of American missiles in Comiso is already aggravating his country's relations with states in North Africa and the Middle East. These states, he stressed, consider the fact that they have now become a possible target for cruise missiles could be used as blackmail.

Let us try to imagine — in what sort of a situation the USA

might use its nuclear missiles against Afro-Asian countries! One high-ranking US army commander, Vice-Admiral Miller, claimed: In the future we may find ourselves in a situation in the Near and Middle East in which it would be increasingly difficult to maintain stability with the use of conventional weapons. In this case nuclear weapons will be our alternative.

So the American oil interests are the detonator which may explode the atomic bomb over the countries of the region. To protect its oil profits made by exploiting the natural riches of the Arabs, Iranians and Africans, the American administration, as we see, has already programmed nuclear strikes against them.

Other situations in which the USA might resort to the use of nuclear weapons in the area are also quite possible. For instance, an undesirable (in American eyes) turn of events in any one country where the national liberation movement creates a threat to pro-American regimes, could well lead to the use of nuclear blackmail involving the missiles now being deployed in Western Europe.

As we see it, all these facts indicate that the American "missilization" of Western Europe has a direct bearing on the Middle East, which is close to us geographically, and which has been arbitrarily declared by Washington as lying within the sphere of its vital interests.

## King Juan Carlos I in the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the world could make it possible to reveal man's creative potential.

The Soviet Union appeals to all countries to take practical steps to contribute to a switch from confrontation to detente and cooperation in favour of a radical reduction of armaments, primarily in nuclear weapons, on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security, in the setting up of a climate of among states to be set up.

Konstantin Chernenko, highly

Spain's intention of allowing nuclear weapons to exist, as well as her desire to play a constructive role in the international arena.

## RULING PARTY GREECE HOLDS CONGRESS

Athens. The ruling Patriotic Socialist Party (PASOK) is holding its congress here. In addition to a half thousand participants, foreign guests representing different political parties. These include a delegation from the Communist Party of Soviet Union headed by V. G. Gikh, Alternate Member of Politburo, of the CPSU Central Committee.

Andreas Papandreou, PASOK Chairman and Greek Prime Minister, delivered the main report at the Congress.

Nuclear war can only be prevented by means of disarmament, said Papandreou, as contributing to the struggle for detente and disarmament.

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Papandreou spoke in brief

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